CLAIMS

1. A liquid crystal panel comprising a pair of rectangular substrates bonded to each other by a sealant with a predetermined gap therebetween, a liquid crystal enclosed in the region delimited by the sealant between the pair of substrates, and electrodes formed on each of the pair of substrates for controlling the alignment state of the liquid crystal,

wherein each of the pair of substrates is provided with an alignment layer formed on the electrode-side surface, the alignment layer being formed up to the region overlapping the region for forming the sealant in the sections corresponding to at least three sides of the substrate provided with the alignment layer.

2. A liquid crystal panel according to Claim 1, wherein the sealant is a one-part thermosetting epoxy sealant.

3. A liquid crystal panel according to one of Claims 1 and 2, wherein the alignment layer is formed up to the region overlapping the region for forming the sealant in the sections corresponding to four sides of the substrate.

4. A liquid crystal panel according to any one of

Claims 1 to 3, wherein the alignment layer is formed up to the edges of the substrate across the region for forming the sealant in the individual sides of the substrate excluding the side provided with input-output terminals and terminals for conducting between substrates.

5. A liquid crystal panel according to any one of Claims 1 to 4, wherein a transparent insulation film for covering the electrodes on the lower layer side of the alignment layer is formed in the region substantially overlapping the region for forming the alignment layer.

6. A method of fabricating a liquid crystal panel defined in any one of Claims 1 to 5, wherein the electrodes are formed on the surface of a large substrate for forming a plurality of pairs of substrates in the individual regions for forming the substrates which are divided by cutting the large substrate along cutting projection lines, and then thin films for forming the alignment layers are formed up to the regions for overlapping the regions for forming the sealant in the sections corresponding to at least three sides of the regions for forming the substrates.

7. A method of fabricating a liquid crystal panel according to Claim 6, wherein the electrodes are formed on

the surface of the large substrate for forming a plurality of pairs of substrates in the individual regions for forming the substrates which are divided by cutting the large substrate along cutting projection lines, and then the thin films for forming the alignment layers are formed on a plurality of substrate forming-regions including the cutting projection lines.

8. A method of fabricating a liquid crystal panel according to Claim 7, wherein the electrodes are formed on the surfaces of a pair of large substrates for forming a plurality of pairs of substrates in the regions for forming the individual substrates which are divided by cutting the large substrates along cutting projection lines, the thin films for forming the alignment layers are formed on the plurality of substrate forming-regions including the cutting projection lines in each of the pair of large substrates, the sealant is formed on at least one of the pair of large substrates to bond the large substrates to each other, and the bonded large substrates are cut along the cutting projection lines.

9. A method of fabricating a liquid crystal panel according to one of Claims 7 and 8, wherein, in the large substrate, the substrate forming-regions are placed with a

cutting projection line therebetween so that the sides provided with input-output terminals and terminals for conducting between substrates are directed in the opposite directions, and when the thin films for forming the alignment layers are formed, the thin films are formed in strip along the cutting projection line.